quam duplo et dimidio (♂) vel solum circiter duplo (♀) longiore et margini basali pronoti æquelongo (♂) vel hoc saltem 1/4–1/3 breviore (♀); pronoti latitudine basali circiter 1/3–2/5 breviore, sat crebre, fortiter punctato, strictura apicali versus latera gracilescente callis tertiam apicalem partem haud superantibus, lateribus apicem versus distincte calloso-marginatis, intra marginem longitudinaliter impressis; scutello paullo subtilius punctato; hemielytris abdomen longe superantibus, marginale costali modice rotundatis, crebre punctatis. Long. 5, lat. 2 1/10 (♂)–2 1/2 (♀) mm."

In the same article, there also appears brief discriptions of the varieties *palmeri, plagiata, signata, scutellaris.*

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 16.

Fig. 1. Egg.
Fig. 2. First stage nymph.
Fig. 3. Second stage nymph.
Fig. 4. Third stage nymph.
Fig. 5. Fourth stage nymph.
Fig. 6. Fifth stage nymph.
Fig. 7. Adult (female).

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Some Respiratory Structures of Dragonfly Larvæ.—In the little Zygoptera or damsel flies, the respiratory arrangement is vastly different from that of other dragonflies. These nymphs all have three big flat external gills, forming a sort of triple tail at the end of the abdomen. But what is most strange is that these nymphs will live if the external gills are all broken off. I could find nothing in the way of discovered fact about these insects except the old statement that the blackwing, *Calopteryx,* had as a nymph three gills in his rectum. I dissected four of the common small Agrionidæ, including the common brown Lestes, blue Enallagma and others. Their rectum was the same as that of any insect, with just three glands in it; but in *Argia putrida,* I happened to work further forward, and in this creature I found that the intestine, just caudad of the Malpighian tubules, is expanded into a globular ampulla. On the surface of this ampulla are three fatty bags, well tracheated, one of

them midventral, the others laterodorsal. I do not know that this is respiratory in structure, but it suggests the folds of the Æschnine forms. I did not see any of these nymphs draw water into the anus, but I did notice that one lived nine days without external gills. In the nymph of *Calopteryx,* I found a similar ampulla, and stranger still, another one just like it, also in the rectum. The fatty bags seem to be projections into the lumen of the rectum, but do not hang free into it. They are covered by a tough chitinous epithelium. —STEPHEN G. RICH.

Rhynchophora in Maine.—While collecting in Cumberland Co., Maine, last summer, in the vicinity of Sebago Lake, I took the following weevils, which are not reported from that state in Blatchley and Leng's Rhyncophora of Northeastern America, viz.: *Apion puritanum* Fall, *Anthonomus hamamelidis* Pierce, *Balaninus obtusus* Blanchard.—ALAN S. NICOLAY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW YORK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MEETING OF MAY 16, 1916.

A regular meeting of the New York Entomological Society was held May 16th, 1916, at 8:15 P. M., in the American Museum of Natural History, President Harry G. Barber in the chair, with 14 members and one visitor present.

The curator reported a revision of the Membracidæ of the Local Collection by Mr. Olsen.

Mr. Dow reported arrangements for Lahaway field trip, and the names of members who had indicated their intention of joining it for one or more days.

Mr. Davis called attention to the forest fires at Wading River, Long Island, often visited by our members, and spoke earnestly of the useless damage done to Long Island through such fires.

Mr. Leng exhibited a collection of the genus *Tetracha,* of which a great part was loaned by Mr. Harris, and called special attention to the recent increase in our knowledge thereof through the activity of Mr. Harris, Mr. Davis and the Museum expeditions of Dr. Lutz and Mr. Mutchler.

Mr. Davis commenting thereon spoke of the differences between *Tetracha carolina var. floridana Mss.* and allied forms and of comparisons he had made in Washington while visiting Dr. Schwarz.